REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

After the foregoing amendment, claims 8, 13, 14, 16, and 22-23 are currently pending in this application. Claims 8 and 22 had been amended. Claims 9, 15, and 17 are presently canceled.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 8, 9, 14-17, and 22-23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 7,149,524 to Reynolds et al. (hereinafter "Reynolds") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,693,912 to Wang (hereinafter "Wang").

Reynolds discloses a method for controlling handover that takes into account user requirements, preferences, and network policy. Quality of Service (QoS) is one variable taken into consideration in deciding whether a handover process should be triggered (*see Reynolds, column 5, lines 45-65*). However, there is no teaching or suggestion of translating or mapping QoS requirements from one type of wireless communication system to another type of wireless communication system. Also, there is no teaching or suggestion of the problem that QoS requirements may not exist, be defined differently, or be inadequately defined in various types of wireless communication systems. Mapping QoS requirements is neither explicitly nor inherently disclosed in Reynolds because, as stated above, Reynolds only uses QoS as one factor in deciding whether to handover, and mapping QoS requirements are

not required for a handover to a new system. Further, as the Examiner admits, Reynolds does not disclose a translator configured to translate quality of service requirements of the first type wireless communication system to quality of service requirements of the second type wireless communication system, as is recited in independent claims 8 and 22.

The Examiner argues that Wang cures the defect of Reynolds. The Applicants respectfully disagree. Wang discloses a method in which QoS in one network is mapped to QoS in another network by execution of a program included in an active packet, which is sent from one network to another network (*see Wang, column 1, lines 59-67 and column 4, lines 5-14*). Wang uses a program encapsulated in an active packet which is transmitted from an exit node of one system to an entry node of another system to send QoS information to maintain a QoS during a call between a pair of end-user nodes, in which the connection may traverse several *wired* networks (*see Wang column 3, lines 1-5, and Figure 1*).
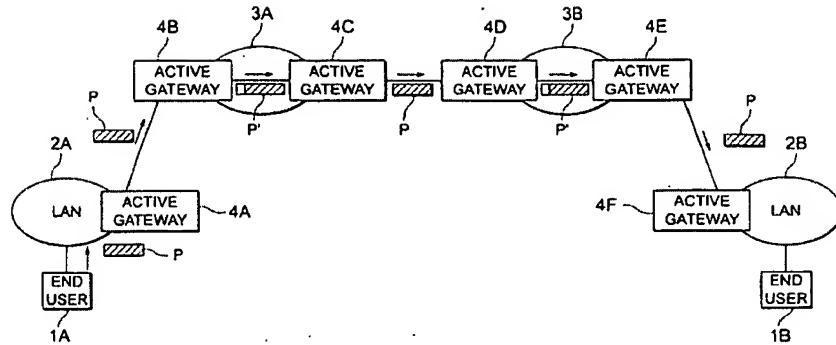
FIG. 1

Figure 1 of Wang

In contrast, in claim 22 of the pending application, a translator is used in the

wireless/transmit receive unit (WTRU) to translate QoS requirements during a

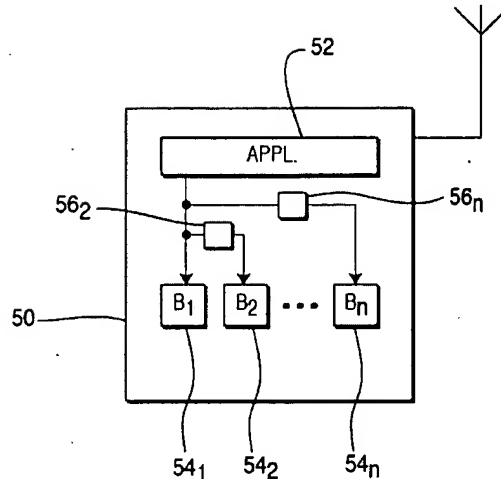handover procedure between *wireless* networks (see Elements 56_2 ... 56_n of Figure

4).

FIG. 4

Figure – 4 of the pending application

The application running on the WTRU continues to operate seamlessly, before, during, and after handover to another wireless communication system, by using a translator in the WTRU to maintain QoS between two different types of wireless communication systems. The translator translates QoS requirements from a first wireless communications system to a second wireless communication system when the WTRU hands over to the second wireless communications system. No packets need to be sent to other networks, as in Wang, and the application continues to run with the same QoS seamlessly and without interruption.

Therefore, Wang does not disclose a translator as recited in the independent claim 22, but merely describes a packet, containing a program regarding QoS information, being passed through wired networks from one end-user node to

another end-user node. Independent claim 8 contains similar elements of claim 22 as described above..

Accordingly, the Applicants submit that independent claims 8 and 22 are patentable over the cited references. Claims 9, 13-17, and 23 are dependent upon claims 8 and 22, which the Applicants believe are allowable over the cited prior reference of record for the same reasons provided above.

Claim 13 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Reynolds in view of Wang, as applied to claim 9, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,206,324 to Persson et al. (hereinafter "Persson").

Claim 13 is dependent upon independent claim 8, which Applicants believe are allowable over the cited prior reference of record for the same reasons provided above. Additionally, Persson fails to cure the deficiencies of Reynolds and Wang.

Based on the arguments presented above, withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejection of claims 8, 9, 13-17, and 22-23 is respectfully requested.

Conclusion

If the Examiner believes that any additional minor formal matters need to be addressed in order to place this application in condition for allowance, or that a telephone interview will help to materially advance the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone at the Examiner's convenience.

In view of the foregoing amendment and remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that the present application is in condition for allowance and a notice to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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